

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Algeria	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Austria	75,000	100,000	100,000
Bahrain	200,000	250,000	250,000
Belgium	400,000	500,000	500,000
Bulgaria	100,000	150,000	150,000
Canada	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Cyprus	600,000	800,000	800,000
Denmark	100,000	150,000	150,000
Egypt	100,000	150,000	150,000
Finland	100,000	150,000	150,000
France	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Germany	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Great Britain	45,000	50,000	50,000
Greece	100,000	150,000	150,000
Iceland	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ireland	1,000	1,000	1,000
Italy	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Japan	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Malta	1,000	1,000	1,000
Norway	1,000	1,000	1,000
Portugal	1,000	1,000	1,000
Spain	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sweden	1,000	1,000	1,000
Switzerland	1,000	1,000	1,000
Turkey	1,000	1,000	1,000
U.S.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Sikhs Fight Troops for Five Hours In Amritsar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW DELHI — Gunmen inside the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the Sikh shrine, opened fire on security forces early Monday, leading to a battle lasting at least five hours, an Indian government spokesman said.

The Sikhs attacked the authorities when they were ordered to leave the temple, reliable sources in New Delhi told The Associated Press. At least 36 Sikh militants were killed in the shooting, and their bodies were cremated inside the complex, the sources said.

The government spokesman said that shooting from within the temple complex began before dawn. For the first time, he said, those inside threw hand grenades at security forces. An Indian policeman was seriously injured, the spokesman said. Police sources said shooting continued intermittently Monday.

Troops have so far not entered the shrine, but a Home Ministry spokesman said Monday that they might have to if terrorists inside did not surrender. Sikh militants have vowed there will be a bloodbath if authorities try to raid the temple.

The spokesman said the government wanted "criminals taking shelter in places of worship" to "come out and surrender themselves to the authorities." But he added: "If the only way left is to get them out, we will give them due notice."

Sikh leaders have predicted a possible army attack on the Golden Temple, which Indian officials say houses a Sikh extremist "high command" directing communal attacks.

The Sikh militants involved in the battle killed belong to the Babbar Khalsa group, sources told The Associated Press. The group is aligned with "Harchand Singh Longowal, president of the Sikh party Akali Dal and a leader of the agitation for greater religious and political autonomy.

Supporters of the extremist leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale were not involved, the sources said. The government accuses Mr. Bhindranwale of being behind most of the Sikh terrorism.

The government said that three persons had been shot to death and nearly 30 houses set ablaze Monday by Sikh extremists in other areas of the northern state of Punjab, where Sikhs and Hindus have clashed for six months.

The state has been off-limits to foreigners without special permits. On Sunday, officials declared a 36-hour curfew, suspending road and rail transport, and imposed a news blackout.

Telephone and tele lines between New Delhi and Amritsar were not working Monday. Publication of Punjabi newspapers was suspended.

The border with neighboring Indian states was sealed off, and troops replaced paramilitary units along Punjab's frontier with Pakistan, the Press Trust of India said.

In a seven-hour gun battle near the shrine Friday between Sikhs and security forces, 11 persons were killed and 29 injured Monday.

Mr. Nakasone intends to press Western leaders for a commitment to start a new round of multilateral trade negotiations to follow the so-called Tokyo Round, whose scope is almost done.

Mr. Nakasone has been pushing the proposal in speeches and interviews for several months, contending that the world needs in force ahead on reducing trade barriers at a time when protectionist measures are gaining ground in several industrial countries.

His appeal at the conference opening Thursday may be good public relations at a time when Japan is running enormous trade surpluses with both the United States and Europe. It is being encouraged by the Reagan administration but has aroused skepticism in Europe, which considers Japan a leading offender in maintaining trade barriers.

The Tokyo Round will officially end in 1987, when the last of many tariff reductions it arranged will go into effect. Although sometimes a reluctant participant, Japan will emerge from the round with sharply lower tariffs on many products.

By one measurement, Japanese tariffs now are lower across the board than those of either the United States or Europe, although high tariffs remain on selected items.

Japan's interest in a new round lies in preexisting more protectionist barriers against its manufactured exports, the country's economic lifeline. It has, in the past few years, found barriers erected against its cars, steel, video tape recorders and other high-volume goods.

In addition, officials in Tokyo say, Japan also has a new interest in free trade in the fast-growing service industries — banking, shipping, insurance and information systems. It has lagged behind Europe and the United States in many of those fields, but foreign experts believe these may be the next major trade areas to be invaded by Japanese companies.

In particular, Japan's major private banks are cash-rich and looking overseas for new ventures.

They already have made inroads in the United States and Europe and are looking at less-developed countries.

A new multilateral round would

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President Ronald Reagan was applauded Monday by Tom FitzPatrick, chairman of the Irish parliament's lower house.

## U.S. Fears Gulf Conflict May Worsen

By Don Oberdorfer  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say they are convinced that the crisis in the Gulf will become more serious and U.S. decisions more difficult in the months ahead.

A senior State Department official said it was "certain" that Iran would launch a full-scale ground attack into Iraq, probably on the Basra front, with the 300,000 in 500,000 Iranian troops that have been massed along the border for several months. The official also anticipated more air attacks by both Iraq and Iran against shipping in the Gulf, with a growing danger that Saudi Arabia and other Arab oil states will become involved in the hostilities.

The stakes for the United States, its allies and its adversaries are high. Although only 3 percent of the oil currently consumed in the United States originates in the Gulf area, a White House official said, "We couldn't possibly isolate ourselves in case of a temporary interruption."

A large-scale, long-lasting interruption of the flow of Gulf oil could have a disastrous effect on the world economy, which has not yet fully recovered from the quadrupling of oil prices as a result of the 1973 oil embargo by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the doubling of global oil prices following the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in Iran in 1979.

At the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980, the Carter administration sent Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft to help protect Saudi Arabia.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, then national security adviser, wrote in his memoirs that Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie had objected that "we are plunging headlong into World War III."

After Ronald Reagan became president, the United States was involved only peripherally in the Gulf conflict. High-priority contingency planning in the National Security Council's Crisis Planning Group was ousted off by the administration and the doubling of global oil prices following the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in Iran in 1979.

At the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980, the Carter administration sent Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft to help protect Saudi Arabia.

Five thousand anti-Reagan demonstrators marched through central Dublin to the parliament but were kept away from the building by hundreds of policemen. The protesters chanted "Reagan, Terrorist," "Reagan, Murderer" and "Give clenched-fist salutes."

Mr. Reagan later arrived in London for talks with the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher.

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Mr. Reagan began his speech, three members of the Irish legislature — Tony Gregory and Thomas MacGiolla, both independents, and Peadar De Rossa of the So-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Japan to Urge Duarte Presents Condition for Talks A Renewal of Tariff Talks

By William Chapman  
*Washington Post Service*

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's feeble performance at the economic summit meeting in London this week will be an apto of free world trade, an unusual role for the leader of a country widely regarded by other nations as a citadel of protectionism.

Mr. Nakasone intends to press Western leaders for a commitment to start a new round of multilateral trade negotiations to follow the so-called Tokyo Round, whose scope is almost done.

His remarks on the leftist opposition appeared to set new preconditions for any peace talks and reinforced the harder line that Mr. Duarte has taken since his election last month.

The political sectors of the subversives don't have any control over the military sectors," Mr. Duarte asserted. "None of them can remove a guerrilla commander."

In his first press conference as president, Mr. Duarte also said Sunday that he would not actively investigate whether leading military officials tried to cover up military involvement in the killings of U.S. churchwomen in 1980.

His remarks on the leftist opposition

veered sharply from that approach and instead echoed Mr. Reagan in linking the left to Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Duarte said Sunday that the left's political leaders, such as Guillermo Ungo of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, "have to act very, very strongly on human rights" to create "a climate of security" in which to ask the left to begin a dialogue. Mr. Ungo and others have long maintained that anyone trying to campaign publicly on a leftist platform would be killed by rightist death squads, which have killed thousands of people in El Salvador since 1979.

Mr. Villalobos is a chief of the Farabundo Mard National Liberation Front, which allied itself with the Democratic Revolutionary Front in 1980.

Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Mr. Duarte's longtime aide and new political minister, said that the Democratic Revolutionary Front had made several promises that the armed guerrilla coalition did not

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

During the election campaign, he promised in try to end the country's four-year civil war by bringing the left into the political process. On a trip to Washington last month, Mr. Duarte took a conciliatory tone with critics who have been urging serious negotiations with the rebel Farabundo Mard National Liberation Front and its political arm, the Democratic Revolutionary Front.

Heeding by Mr. Duarte's pledges, the U.S. Congress swiftly approved President Ronald Reagan's request for \$62 million in emergency military aid to El Salvador. Administration officials have said they hope Mr. Duarte will involve the left in municipal elections scheduled for November.

Time is a factor, the officials said over the weekend. With the United States and Nicaraguan presidential elections both set for November, there is now a "window," as one official described it, for trying to put some life into the efforts for a negotiated solution in the region.

If efforts fail now, several officials said, the Nicaraguans must consider the risks they run in continuing to support the leftist insurgency in El Salvador at a time when President Ronald Reagan stands a good chance of being re-elected.

One State Department official said the administration would have

an equally difficult problem in deciding how far it is willing to go to counter the Salvadoran insurgency, especially if it launches its long-rumored autumn offensive against the government of President José Napoleón Duarte.

Although several administration officials stressed that they had no idea if the new initiative with Nicaragua would bear fruit and others were openly skeptical, one senior

official insisted there were signs that suggested the Nicaraguans might be more prepared for serious talks now.

He said that besides the continuing military pressure from Nicaraguan rebels backed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the election of Mr. Duarte had dealt the insurgents and the Nicaraguans a severe political blow because Mr. Duarte can count on support in U.S. Congress and from most West European governments.

In addition, and perhaps more important, the Mexicans, who had spurred the previous Salvadoran government, have now decided to promote relations with Mr. Duarte, thereby adding to his standing in the hemisphere, the official said.

Although the administration has

said it has no intention of sending

troops to El Salvador or in Nicaragua

to El Salvador and elsewhere in the region, that it send home the Cuban and Soviet military advisers.

that it reduce the size of the Nicaraguan armed forces and that it live up to promises for domestic changes.

The Nicaraguans, in turn, are pressing for both an end to U.S. military pressure, such as maneuvers, and aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The high-ranking U.S. official

said that "for once" there was agreement within the highest echelons of the administration on making the effort. In the past, differences at the top made it difficult to achieve a unified policy.

Although administration officials denied there were domestic

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 11)

## Victor and Vanquished Differ Over Meaning of D-Day Ceremonies

By Michael Dobbs  
*Washington Post Service*

BAVEUX, France — Howard Gillingham and Edwin Schmieder fought on different sides in the Battle for Normandy — and each has a very different view of Wednesday's celebrations for the 40th anniversary of D-Day.

For Mr. Gillingham, who served with the American victors, the ceremonies are a welcome opportunity to relive one of the great episodes in his life and bathe in public esteem for the men who liberated France. For Mr. Schmieder, who was one of the German vanquished, the occasion provokes concern about the resurfacing of old animosities that he believes are best forgotten.

Psychologically and physically, Mr. Gillingham and Mr. Schmieder are much closer to the old wartime memories than most of the veterans who will come back this week. They are among the handful of former soldiers on both sides who, after the war was over, returned to Normandy, married French women and raised families on the soil over which they had once fought.

Apart from his Midwestern American accent, there is little to distinguish Mr. Gillingham from other cafe owners in small towns throughout Normandy. A former tank mechanic with the U.S. 2d Armored Division, he drinks and plays cards with the locals and seems to have absorbed some of the Norman character, which is typically shrewd, cautious and initially mistrustful of outsiders.

As one of the few American veterans living in Normandy, Mr. Gillingham is frequently invited to commemorative ceremonies for soldiers killed in the Normandy campaign. On Wednesday, he will be at the American cemetery above Omaha Beach for a joint ceremony led by President Ronald Reagan and President François Mitterrand.

Just a few miles away from Mr. Gillingham's village cafe, Mr. Schmieder has built a house that is Teutonic in inspiration. There are Alpine scenes and a cuckoo clock on the walls, a beautifully carved wooden staircase in the hallway of the kind you might expect to find in an Austrian chalet, and trees from the Tyrol in the garden.

## Soviet, Syria Affirm Close Ties

*Moscow Trip by Assad's Brother Indicates Policy Linkage*

By Dusko Doder

*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — The five-day visit here last week of Vice President Rifaa al-Assad of Syria has underscored the importance the Soviet leadership attaches to its key Middle Eastern ally.

Arab sources said the main purpose of Mr. Assad's visit was to brief the Soviet leadership on recent diplomatic efforts to defuse the Iran-Iraq conflict and secure the oil shipping lanes in the Gulf.

According to official Soviet communiques, Mr. Assad and his Soviet hosts also discussed bilateral questions, including coordination of their policies in the Middle East.

Mr. Assad's position within the Syrian leadership has been a mystery in the last several months as a slow-moving power struggle took place in Damascus amid speculation about whether Mr. Assad had overplayed his hand in his effort to position himself to succeed his aging older brother, President Hafez al-Assad. Diplomatic observers in the Soviet Union interpreted his mission to Moscow as a signal of his ascendancy.

There has been no information available in Moscow on the substance of the talks that Mr. Assad had with all the leading Soviet officials, including President Konstantin U. Chernenko and Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov.

The Soviet Union and Syria are linked by a treaty of friendship and cooperation and Mr. Tikhonov reaffirmed Moscow's commitment "to render invariable support" to Syria. The Soviet Union has deployed its best surface-to-air missiles in Syria and they are manned by Soviet troops.

Diplomats said that Mr. Assad, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa and senior economic officials, is believed to have raised the question of additional Soviet military aid to Syria.

But the most pressing issue believed to have been discussed was the situation in the Gulf and Syria's efforts to influence Iran.

Vice President Assad arrived in Moscow shortly after Abd Halim Khaddam, another Syrian vice-president and former foreign minister, visited Tehran with a message from President Assad urging an end to Iranian attacks on Gulf shipping.

Arab diplomats said that Mr. Assad had given the Soviet leadership Syria's reading of the current situation. There were no hints as to the outcome of the discussions.

## Iranian Anniversary May Signal New Offensive

*Reuters*

TEHRAN — As Iran celebrates the 21st anniversary of an anti-shah uprising on Tuesday, diplomats are predicting a new offensive against Iraq in the Gulf war.

There has been speculation for weeks in Tehran about an offensive, and Iraq has its troops on full alert awaiting what diplomats expect to be a two-pronged Iranian attack on the northern and southern fronts.

Some believe the initial phases of a battle may have already begun and that Tehran is awaiting an auspicious date to announce it.

Tuesday's anniversary marks an abortive uprising against Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in 1963, led

by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the spiritual leader of the successful 1979 revolution.

Ayatollah Khomeini has told Iran's army that Tuesday could be an "epic day," U.S. military officials said in Washington. But they said that they did not necessarily interpret the message, monitored by intelligence sources over the weekend, as a signal for the opening of an assault.

Iranian war communiques and newspapers have given no indication that a major attack is imminent. The communiques refer to artillery exchanges, but without saying whether they are defensive or intended to soften up Iraqi positions prior to an assault.

Newspapers have reported a steady flow of volunteers to the front, but the numbers appear insignificant compared with the estimated 500,000 troops already there.

Diplomatic sources in the Gulf have suggested that Iran might launch an offensive to switch the focus of the war and ease Iraqi pressure on shipping using Iran's ports and its oil export terminal on Kharg Island.

In Washington, Iran's ambassador to the United Nations said Monday that his country was ready to negotiate to prevent a catastrophe in the Gulf but was not prepared to enter talks to end its 44-month-old war with Iraq.

"We are prepared to negotiate in order to prevent an escalation of the war in the Persian Gulf and our

front for an assault on Iraq," Mr. Khomeini said. "I think we have been preparing ourselves for further operations during the past four years."

### ■ Turkish Ship Blazes

Shipping sources said Iranian firemen were working Monday to control a blaze aboard a Turkish tanker, the Buyuk Hun, which caught fire Sunday after a missile fired from an Iraqi plane exploded in the ship's crew quarters. United Press International reported from Abu Dhabi.

### ■ Ankara May Bar Shipping

Turkey's acting foreign minister, Mesut Yilmaz, said Monday that Ankara might temporarily bar Turkish ships from sailing to the war zone in the Gulf following the attack on the Buyuk Hun. The Associated Press reported from Ankara.

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## Washington Fears Gulf War May Drag In Its Arab Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

responses that can be grouped in four areas:

■ U.S. and global oil preparedness. Two special National Security Council committees, on U.S. energy security and international economic preparedness, have been meeting since January. Detailed preparations were made to use the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve quickly to prevent panic in the event that supplies from the Gulf were shut off. Other countries were asked to increase their strategic reserves.

■ Nonmilitary support for Iraq. Administration officials concluded last year that an Iraqi defeat and a resounding victory for Iran's Islamic revolutionaries would be "contrary to U.S. interests." Gulf Arab states were informed of this by a State Department and Defense Department mission in early December.

The administration encouraged a Japanese initiative led by Deputy Foreign Minister Toshiro Nakajima, who sought to persuade Iran to permit Iraq to resume its oil exports through the Gulf. The exports had been stopped by Iranian attacks in the early days of the war.

In return, Iraq would ease its attacks on Iranian oil exports, and Japan would restart work on a long-dormant Iranian petrochemical project. Tehran rejected the proposal in January.

The Reagan administration encouraged the improvement of an Iraqi oil pipeline across Turkey and the construction of pipelines across Saudi Arabia and Jordan so more Iraqi oil could be exported even though the traditional Gulf tanker route remained closed to Baghdad.

■ Denial of arms to Iran; restraints on Iraq. The administration mounted a worldwide campaign, headed by the former Middle East envoy, Richard M. Fairbanks, to shut off the flow of

military supplies to Iran. Officials believe this had substantial success with European nations and South Korea. They said there were also indications that China might hold back on a large arms shipment that had been expected to go to Tehran.

The situation regarding Iraq is more complicated. The United States is tacitly backing Iraq by saying it should not be permitted to lose the war, yet it wishes to avoid the supply of weapons to Iraq that could escalate the conflict into an international crisis.

Iraq's major arms supplier, the Soviet Union, seems to have reached the conclusion, similar to that of Washington, that its interests would be harmed most by an Iranian victory.

Since last fall, full-scale Soviet arms deliveries on credit terms as well as Soviet economic aid for Iraq have been resumed, according to diplomatic sources. Administration officials say they have no evidence so far that Moscow has supplied Iraq with weapons powerful enough to destroy the Iranian oil port at Kharg Island, as President Saddam Hussein of Iraq said on May 23. But President Hussein's claim is taken seriously.

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military supplies to Iran. Officials believe this had substantial success with European nations and South Korea. They said there were also indications that China might hold back on a large arms shipment that had been expected to go to Tehran.

The situation regarding Iraq is more complicated. The United States is tacitly backing Iraq by saying it should not be permitted to lose the war, yet it wishes to avoid the supply of weapons to Iraq that could escalate the conflict into an international crisis.

Iraq's major arms supplier, the Soviet Union, seems to have reached the conclusion, similar to that of Washington, that its interests would be harmed most by an Iranian victory.

Since last fall, full-scale Soviet arms deliveries



Senator Gary Hart, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and Walter F. Mondale after their debate.

## For a Rockefeller, Money and Politics Fuel a Row

### West Virginia Governor, Seeking U.S. Senate Seat, Spends \$4 Million

By Ben A. Franklin

New York Times Service

CHARLESTON, West Virginia — In his 20 years in West Virginia, the question that Governor John D. Rockefeller 4th has learned to dislike the most is roughly this: Can a young aristocrat, heir to America's first billion-dollar industrial fortune, find success and fulfillment of purpose in the impoverished hills and hollows of Appalachia? And can he rise from it to national political prominence?

This year, with Mr. Rockefeller running for a seat in the U.S. Senate, the question is stalking him again.

Mr. Rockefeller, 46, came to West Virginia in 1964 as an anti-poverty warrior, looking for a place to "make it" in his own country. He rose swiftly as a politician. Before winning the governorship, he proved to be a formidable vote-getter as a reformist legislator and as West Virginia's secretary of state by asserting that he was "too rich to steal."

In 1980 he spent nearly \$12 million to win a second term as governor. The spending that year, about

\$30 for each voter he received, renewed talk here that he was buying his way in a poor state to national political prominence. The doubts led him to declare, "I will die in West Virginia and I will be buried in West Virginia."

This year, running for the Senate seat of Jennings Randolph, who is retiring at the age of 82, Mr. Rockefeller has already spent \$4 million.

In the West Virginia Democratic primary Tuesday, Mr. Rockefeller faces only minimal opposition. Taken together, the reported and largely borrowed campaign funds of his two Democratic opponents total less than \$120,000, or 10 percent of what Mr. Rockefeller has spent on television advertising alone.

There have been two measurable effects of Mr. Rockefeller's spending. One has been to frighten off opponents. Mr. Rockefeller's main rival is Arch A. Moore Jr., a Republican former congressman who routed the young millionaire in a modestly financed contest for the governorship in 1972.

In 1976 Mr. Rockefeller spent heavily to defeat former Governor Cecil H. Underwood, and in 1980

he spent even more lavishly in defeating Mr. Moore in their second race for the governorship.

This year Mr. Moore chose to avoid a third battle against Mr. Rockefeller, deciding instead to seek a new term as governor. If elected, it would be his third term.

Mr. Rockefeller's expenditures also appear to have had a sobering effect on the Republican regarded as most likely to win the senate nomination. He is John R. Raese, a 34-year-old millionaire whose family owns coal, limestone, steel and both the newspapers in Morgan-

town. At first, Mr. Raese declared that only he among West Virginia's outnumbered Republicans had the financial will to spend toe-to-toe with Mr. Rockefeller. But Mr. Raese later mentioned \$1 million as the likely family contribution to his campaign, and last week proposed a \$3 million cap for each candidate in the senate race. By then, Mr. Rockefeller had already spent more than \$4 million.

But the governor's spending has not been without its political costs. There is growing evidence that

Mr. Rockefeller's campaign spending is an embarrassment to some people in this state. Political friends have criticized his campaign friends as "Leadership in Tough Times," and newspapers here have begun to attack the \$4 million outlay.

An editorial in The Charleston Gazette, generally regarded as pro-Rockefeller, quoted an unidentified "Rockefeller partisan" who "privately says what Rockefeller is now spending is obscene."

The Gazette's editorial maintained that Mr. Rockefeller "has a free ride to the U.S. Senate," and asked: "Why, then, must Rockefeller spend a stupendous sum to be elected?" With his name recognition and with the clout of office, if he can't win by flinging millions on a political organization and at television screens, politics isn't his forte. He should take his licking, find another endeavor and leave political adventuring to his wife, Sharon, or the incoming generation."

Mr. Rockefeller, who has been active in his campaigns, is a daughter of Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois.

■

## U.S. Plans to Publish Comparative Hospital Data

By Joel Brinkley

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A proposed change in government policy would, for the first time, give the American public detailed comparative information on medical care around the United States, including surgical mortality rates for individual hospitals.

The U.S. government, through the Department of Health and Human Services, gathers information on thousands of doctors and hospitals treating Medicare patients. It is proposing to release more of this information than ever in a move designed to keep closer track of Medicare, which helps pay medical costs for the elderly and some long-term diseases in the United States and is running into increasing difficulties by Congress over financial difficulties.

The proposed rule could release information on individual hospital charges for various procedures, the reasons patients were admitted and how long they stayed, whether they acquired infections and whether they lived or died.

Organized medicine opposes the proposal, contending that comparisons of specific doctors or hospitals can be misleading and further, that releasing such information would destroy the existing system by which doctors evaluate each other.

The major advocates of disclosure are business organizations that spend millions of dollars a year on health insurance programs for their employees.

The proposal would require the government to disclose information about individual hospitals and doctors who practice in groups. The records of physicians who practice individually would not be released, but comments were requested on whether they should be included, possibly as early as the final draft.

For example, a patient needing gallbladder surgery could look up costs at various hospitals, the length of the average patient stay, what percent of gallbladder patients encountering complications and what percent died.

The proposal, published in April in the Federal Register, has drawn opposition from the American Medical Association, the American

Hospital Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges, among others.

Doctors, hospitals and medical organizations wrote 130 letters calling the proposal dangerous, unfair, disastrous and "a perversion that could very well destroy" the nation's system of medical peer review. One Ohio hospital administrator wrote that if the change is made, the only recourse will be to seek legislative relief.

However, Willis Goldbeck, president of the Washington Business Group on Health, which represents about 250 of the nation's largest corporations, wrote, "It is in fact an insult to the responsible majority of purchasers of health care to profit-sharing" of comparative information.

He said: "It's impossible to have a competitive health-care marketplace without information by which the buyer can compare price and performance. As it stands now, if you needed heart surgery, you'd play hell to find out which hospitals and doctors had the best results."

Several studies have shown that patients with similar illnesses and health histories stand a better chance of surviving surgery if they choose the doctors and hospitals with the best records.

Organized medicine in the United States deals with incompetent physicians through peer review, and hospitals also work under such a system. A state or local board of physicians monitors complaints and attempts to rehabilitate or remove from practice doctors who are incompetent, drunken, drug-addicted, senile or otherwise dangerous to patients.

Even the American Medical Association and other similar organizations have estimated that as many as 10 percent of the 500,000 U.S. physicians may present a potential danger to patients.

The medical community has insisted that peer review can succeed only if its work is kept confidential. The committees release little or no

information about specific doctors or hospitals, even when their investigations show that patients are being harmed, and the cases can drag on for months or years.

Dr. Alan R. Nelson, a member of the American Medical Association's executive board, said Americans already can obtain adequate health-consumer advice from many sources, including their family doctor, and he said the organization opposes the release of information about specific doctors because the data would be devoid of explanatory information.

If a physician has a high mortality rate, it could be because he treats cancer patients or the elderly, he said.

Information that would be made public under the proposal pertains only to Medicare patients, about a third of U.S. hospital patients.

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## South Africa and Mozambique, After Signing Treaty, Move to Expand Ties

By Allister Sparks  
*Washington Post Service*

MAPUTO, Mozambique — South Africa and Mozambique are moving to expand the peace treaty they signed two months ago into a wide-ranging economic relationship.

Mozambique, facing severe economic and security problems because of drought, cyclones, floods, mismanagement and attacks by South African-backed guerrillas, is looking to its more powerful neighbor to re-establish some of the links that existed while Mozambique was a Portuguese colony.

It wants South Africa to employ more Mozambicans, help repair and make greater use of the rundown port facilities at Maputo, send tourists to Mozambique's Indian Ocean resorts, and help it grow food on unproductive farmland. An estimated 100,000 Mozambicans died of starvation last year.

South Africa's primary concern has been to get Mozambique to refuse sanctuary to guerrillas of the African National Congress, which South Africa wants to force out of all neighboring countries. By squeezing it economically and aid-

ing a counterinsurgency movement, South Africa pressured Mozambique into signing the nonaggression treaty March 16.

But South Africa, isolated because of its system of racial separation, is also hoping that if a relationship can develop with a country it regards as "the darling of the Third World," this will open the way to its own international acceptance.

Its diplomats are noting with satisfaction that within two months of signing the treaty with Mozambique, called the Nkomati Accord,

Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha has embarked on the most extensive tour of Western capitals any South African leader has been able to make since World War II.

In addition, South Africa can help Mozambique recover economically, the diplomatic benefits could be almost unlimited, the diplomats believe.

The success of this is crucial to the significance of the Shultz trip. Such an offensive could increase pressure on Mr. Reagan to alter his stated opposition to sending U.S. forces to the region.

Officials in the United States and in Nicaragua said on breakthroughs were achieved, and none was expected, to Mr. Shultz's meeting with Sandinist officials. There also seems to be strong skepticism both in Washington and in Managua about the willingness of the other side to compromise.

The administration intends to step up efforts in the House of Representatives to approve \$21 million more in covert aid for the Nicaraguan rebels, Mr. Shultz said. Another official said "the worst signal we can send the Nicaraguans now is to cut the aid."

The talks between the United

States and Nicaragua may be prolonged, but with the elections in both nations as a target date, some officials think this may be a key moment for testing the possibility.

The expected fall offensive is also to the significance of the Shultz trip. Such an offensive could increase pressure on Mr. Reagan to alter his stated opposition to sending U.S. forces to the region.

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## In Managua, Shultz Sought To Show Willingness to Talk

(Continued from Page 1)  
political motivations in the Shultz trip, said they hoped the opening of talks with Nicaragua would defuse some of the criticism in Washington that the Reagan administration was not making efforts to seek an accord.

The next step, a high-ranking official said, will be for Harry W. Shulman, the special Central American negotiator, to confer with Victor Hugo Tinoco, the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, who has been made responsible with negotiating with the United States.

If the negotiations prove productive, the final result will probably not be a formal Nicaraguan-U.S. pact but a regional accord put together by the so-called Contadora group, made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama. The group has been trying to get agreement from all Central American states on 21 points, including non-aggression, limits on forces and an end to foreign military advisers.

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signal we can send the Nicaraguans now is to cut the aid."

President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador, right, and Julio Adolfo Rey Premes, an aide, at a press conference.

## Salvadoran Left Must Show Control of Rebels, Duarte Says

(Continued from Page 1)  
Duarte said: "If there is a case that I know absolutely, it is the case of the counts. I don't need to investigate anything. I know it all."

Mr. Duarte was president of El Salvador's provisional junta when the government investigated the killings. He said at the time that he had personally investigated the case and was convinced no higher officials were involved.

His assertion that an inquiry into a possible cover-up was unnecessary seemed to suggest that he might take a softer line toward the armed forces than he had previously been expected. Although he said he did not believe senior officials were involved, Mr. Duarte has said previously that he tried to pursue the case vigorously but was stymied by the military.

Last month, after a Salvadoran court convicted five former Na-

tional Guardsmen of aggravated homicide in the killings of the four women on Dec. 2, 1980, the U.S. Embassy said it would encourage the government to pursue an inquiry into the charges of a cover-up.

Kenneth Blakely, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy, said he would have to "review with Washington if any further action on our part is necessary."

The embassy has given the government a copy of a report prepared in December by a former U.S. judge, Harold R. Tyler Jr. It concluded that there was a cover-up and that it was "quite possible" that the current minister of defense, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, was aware of it.

The first reaction of the Salvadoran authorities to the murder was, tragically, to conceal the perpetrators from justice," the report said.

and Vanquished Are  
Honored at D-Day Ceremonies

and from Page 1

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A 'Super Tuesday' at Last?

Will today be the real Super Tuesday? Every time it looks as if the Democrats are going to settle on a candidate as their nominee, the voters do something unpredicted. The chances now for further surprises are fewer. The last primaries in California and New Jersey, and also in West Virginia, New Mexico, and South Dakota, are held today. But there still may be a few curves and lunches left in the roller coaster when the Democratic candidates appear on the stage in San Francisco, holding (or declining to hold) each other's arms in the air.

Certainly none of the candidates feels entirely comfortable about this latest Tuesday. Walter Mondale claims to be ahead in New Jersey and thinks he is spotting a surge toward his cause in California. But he has seen hefty vote shifts to Gary Hart before in the last 48 hours of campaigns, notably those in New Hampshire and Ohio, in which he had hoped to clinch the nomination.

Gary Hart has unleashed a set of ads, one tailored for California, one for New Jersey, which seem to address squarely some of the differences between the candidates on economic policy. But he may be dogged by his own mistakes. He has been living down one comment—"the good news" for his wife, Lee, he said, looking out over the lights of 8 million people in the Los Angeles Basin from a \$4-million mansion in Bel Air. "Is that she campaigns in California and I campaign in New Jersey"—with patronizing comments about New Jersey's economic progress. And a recent article in the Los Angeles Times about how

Hart and Jackson delegates are working together may have hurt him with Southern California's many Jewish voters.

As for Jesse Jackson, a note of restlessness appeared when he refused to join Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart at a fund-raiser for George McGovern, on the ground that Mr. McGovern should have endorsed his candidacy because their positions on military spending are similar. Mr. Jackson is approaching the time when he must decide whether demands he has characterized as nonnegotiable really are, and what he must do if, as is possible, the Democratic convention does not meet them.

It is easy, early in the race, to create a "litmus test" the party must pass. It is a lot harder to say what you will do if the test is not met, since your action could lead to accusations from rival black leaders that you are helping to re-elect Ronald Reagan.

Theoretically, Mr. Mondale does not have to win either of the big primaries—California or New Jersey—to win the nomination; but if he does badly in both, he is going to have to scramble awfully hard to make sure the delegates committed to him stay committed. Gary Hart needs a victory in one or both to keep his challenge plausible. Jesse Jackson's leverage is greater if the contest seems unresolved. To be truly super—to decide the race in one fell swoop—this final Tuesday would need to produce two Mondale victories in the big states. You can find people who expect that, but no one who does so with firm confidence.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## NATO and Its Offspring

What makes an alliance? Forty years ago, on the eve of D-Day, the question was easier to answer. With Europe ruled by a wholly evil empire, necessity helped forge what Churchill called "the Grand Alliance." A common enemy brought the Western democracies and the Soviet Union together for the specific purpose of defeating Hitler.

Similarly, a specific purpose galvanized the West when war became Cold War. President Harry Truman responded to Europe's economic distress with the Marshall Plan and its security fears with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Necessity again did its work. NATO now is far from a grand alliance. By deliberate design, its scope was limited to Europe and North America, and its function confined to security. Still, despite endless turmoil over doctrine or missile deployment, NATO's foreign ministers, at a 35th anniversary meeting last week, could look back at the longest interlude of peace in the North Atlantic in a century—the indispensable condition for unprecedented growth.

Now the immediate challenge comes not from the Soviet East but from the Gulf, where religious war threatens access to 15 percent to 20 percent of the West's oil.

The danger is not near's as grim as it was only a few years ago. A closure of the Strait of Hormuz might reduce Gulf exports by six million barrels a day at worst. Half that loss could be met by increased output elsewhere, and the rest could be covered from existing reserves for a year or more. But the closure would still bring very bad news indeed.

The United States now gets only 3 percent

of its oil from the Gulf, but that fact does not matter much. Oil prices are set in a global market, and a supply disruption would send them soaring in every country. And that would instantly smother a promising economic recovery in the industrial democracies.

As the world knows from the oil shocks of the '70s, this is no hypothetical threat. The Economist of London reckons that the "limited" Gulf war has already tilted inflation about 1 percent and cut growth by the same amount.

But there are means to counter any new oil shock. One of the alliance's offspring is the International Energy Agency, founded a decade ago so that 21 industrial democracies could share stockpiled oil if shortages occurred. Skeptics dismiss the agency, saying that in an emergency, no nation will supply cheap oil to another—and that if all countries do to sell stockpiled oil to each other at market prices, then the market can do the job.

But there is another way the agency can help. It can intervene in the market to stabilize prices, countering panic buying on the spot market or momentary distribution disruptions. The very existence of an agreed plan would steady a volatile market and help keep recovery alive. Presumably, this should be done in the subject of debate. Industry participants insist that the means exist, if governments have the will.

The industrial West cannot do much to end or contain the Gulf war, but it can limit the economic injury. There is an opening here for creative statesmanship, in the tradition of Truman and the original spirit of NATO.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### A Sense of Urgency in London

The most heavily indebted Latin American countries are almost out of patience. On May 30, Bolivia announced a temporary suspension of payment on its debt—estimated at \$1.05 billion. Argentina has let it be known that the foreign ministers of Brazil, Mexico, Colombia and Argentina will meet after the London Economic Summit, which ends June 9. The announcement reveals the exasperation of leaders who have often asked sacrifices of their countrymen, only to see these efforts reduced to nothing by rising U.S. interest rates.

These countries are perfectly right to ask for negotiations with their creditors for a global agreement on the troublesome debt issue. If not, the next question might not be whether they can pay but, simply, whether they will.

The industrialized nations have their backs not only to the wall but to a disastrous budgetary and monetary policy. At the London summit Mr. Reagan's "partners" will likely bring up the issue of interest rates again. Will they be heard? If Mr. Reagan does not listen, his allies, perhaps he will hear his listeners.

—Le Monde (Paris).

It is difficult to work up much enthusiasm about the economic summit. In the past, the summiteers have usually agreed either to do the wrong thing for the right reasons or have

simply failed to do anything at all, save put their names to a few well-rehearsed platitudes. As in the past, unruly events have gate-crashed the party. In a way, it is good. Even if nothing comes of the discussions, they will be conducted with a greater sense of urgency.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

### The Dutch Missile Decision

Whatever may be its implications for the NATO alliance, and it can certainly be turned to good use, the Dutch government's formula for resolving its dilemma about cruise missiles is a little masterpiece of political dexterity.

In allowing a pause, the Netherlands has not broken ranks with NATO. If the Russians are genuine in their negotiating posture the Dutch formula gives them an incentive to return to the talks and stop deployments. The delay does not release the Russians from any hooks.

—The Guardian (London).

The postponement is a solution for domestic consumption and one which misses the real issue of the missile debate. The latter goes to the heart of the European (read West German) desire to make sure that by deploying medium-range missiles under U.S. control, Washington, in case of a conflict, will be forced to rush to the aid of Western Europe.

—De Standard (Brussels).

### FROM OUR JUNE 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: No Pensions for Garibaldians

ROME—There are still some 10,000 men in Italy who fought under Giuseppe Garibaldi in his famous campaigns. They are almost all sixty-five years of age. The last Garibaldi campaign took place, as will be remembered, in 1867. An effort is being made by influential men to induce the Italian Government to grant them a pension of at least 1 lira a day, so that they may not suffer hunger. But the Government holds that if the Garibaldians are granted pensions the regular soldiers should also have them. About 1,250,000 lire would be required for pensions for the Garibaldians. In the case of the regulars at least 15,000,000 lire would be needed. The Government has refused to act in the matter.

#### 1934: Tariff Powers for the President

WASHINGTON—Congress gave up one of its most zealously guarded powers—that of tariff making—when the Senate by a vote of 57 to 33 passed the bill [on June 4] which gave the President power for three years to negotiate trade treaties without Senate ratification and to raise and lower tariff schedules within a range of 50 percent for the purpose of bargaining for commercial advantages. The measure, already passed by the House, goes to conference, where little difficulty is expected in ironing out differences. Five Republicans deserved the traditional stand of their party against any lowering of tariffs to support the bill, while an equal number of Democrats refused to stand with the President.

## What's an MX? Child's Play, My Boy

By Daniel Greenberg

WASHINGTON—Daddo, what's an MX?

It's a big missile that the president wants to build because the Russians have such big missiles they can blow up the missiles that we have sitting in holes in the ground.

Where will the MX sit?

In holes in the ground. But that is because the plan was changed.

They found it would take up too much land, and besides people were afraid to have all those missiles in their neighborhood because they worried that the Russians might blow everything up.

So what did the president do?

He and his helpers made a new plan. They said the MXs should ride

around on son of subway trains so that the Russians would never know where the MXs were.

Why didn't we do that?

Well, it would take too much money to dig the subway, so they changed the plan.

To what?

They were going to put the MXs on trucks and have them riding around the country.

That sounds like a good plan.

Maybe, but the trucks would be so big that they would break up the pavement. And a lot of people didn't like the idea of getting caught in traffic jams with MXs.

Did they have another plan?

Yeah, they were going to build something like a racetrack and have the MXs moving around all the time, but they decided that was too expensive. So they didn't do that.

Did anyone have another idea?

Some people said we should put the MXs on submarines and then

the Russians would never know where they are.

That sounds like a good trick. Did they do that?

No, the MX belongs to the air force; it isn't allowed to have subs.

What did they do then?

The president said the MX should be called by a new name, the Peacekeeper. And he said we should take 100 old missiles out of their holes in the ground and put 100 Peacekeepers in the holes.

But then how could they move around and fool the Russians?

They couldn't move.

If they couldn't move, why did the president want them?

He says the Russians won't talk

about not fighting with us unless we have 100 Peacekeepers.

How does that know?

He and his helpers say they know things that no one else knows.

What happened then?

A bunch of people called congressmen told the president he can have only 15 Peacekeepers. But if the Russians want to talk about not fighting with us he can't have any.

Are we going to do that?

The congressmen are still arguing.

I have another question.

What's that?

Daddy, what's a deficit?

The writer is editor and publisher of *Science & Government Report*.

## Some Primary Observations as Spring Training Ends

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—At the end of the presidential primary elections—the spring training and exhibition season of politics—some things are obvious:

□ The Democrats would rather fight than win.

□ President Reagan would rather win even if he has to switch and talk about peace with the Russians.

□ Walter Mondale is not another Jimmy Carter, no matter what Gary Hart says.

□ Mr. Hart is not a wimp, no matter what Mr. Mondale says.

□ Black voters like Jesse Jackson as their leader. Black leaders are not sure.

□ Mr. Mondale appeals to the "special interests" of the poor and Mr. Reagan to the "special interests" of the rich, though the similarity is not always noticed.

□ It should follow from this that since there are more poor than rich, Mr. Mondale should win, but that is not always the way it is going.

□ Hispanic Americans will be an

important factor, particularly in the Southwest and the West. They number over 20 million in the United States, now the fourth largest Spanish-speaking nation in the world, and will probably outnumber blacks by the end of the '80s.

Maybe these things are not relevant to many people, but they raise some important questions.

Many people, like Mr. Mondale, place their faith in institutions representing Democratic supporters of the past and present—the workers, the teachers, the churches—and talk about the possibility of containing human conflict.

Others like Mr. Reagan—who is also concerned about peace—are more inclined to believe that the greatest struggle that can be contained mainly by the threat of power and the fear of failure. Many other voters, maybe the majority, could not always notice.

□ It should follow from this that since there are more poor than rich, Mr. Mondale should win, but that is not always the way it is going.

□ What's the main issue in the rest

of the '80s? The control of domestic or foreign policy? President Kennedy thought mistakes of domestic policy could hurt you, but blunders of foreign policy could kill you. Mr. Reagan wants to run on the revival of the economy and avoid mentioning the deficits. Mr. Mondale, on the record of Mr. Reagan's foreign policy with the Russians, in Lebanon and in Central America.

The ultimate question is what the people, if they are paying attention, make of all this. Maybe they don't know much of anything about it until after the nominating conventions.

The one forbidden question in a democracy concerns the people's wisdom. The evidence of their wisdom, from Messrs. Harding to Nixon to Carter to Reagan, is not compelling.

Still, there are big issues in the election of 1984. The world is at a transition point between East and West, North and South, the areas of the United States, its people and industries, relations between the races, the regions, parents and children, face new situations.

□ Is the age of Ronald Reagan a fair question? He thought it was four years ago, but now, four years later, looking four years younger, he rejects the test on the age that he welcomed four years ago.

□ How now, Arnold? And how

## LETTERS

### Stopping the Drug Flow

Regarding "Cocaine Flows Free" by Air Into U.S. (May 19).

So the powerful United States, ready to stop aggression in Central America, in Central Europe, in Asia, cannot stop the drug invasion by "small private aircraft" operating on its borders. The United States boasts the most effective military aircraft but apparently cannot halt these invasions by light planes.

I fear for the safety of the country.

CHARLES M. SHAPP

Narberth, Pennsylvania

To Help the Hungry

I do not see many reports about the famine that is ravaging Africa. Would the famine become bigger news if it were the result of conflict, such as the one in Cambodia? If deaths make news, why not the deaths in Africa? What is the world doing to help the hungry?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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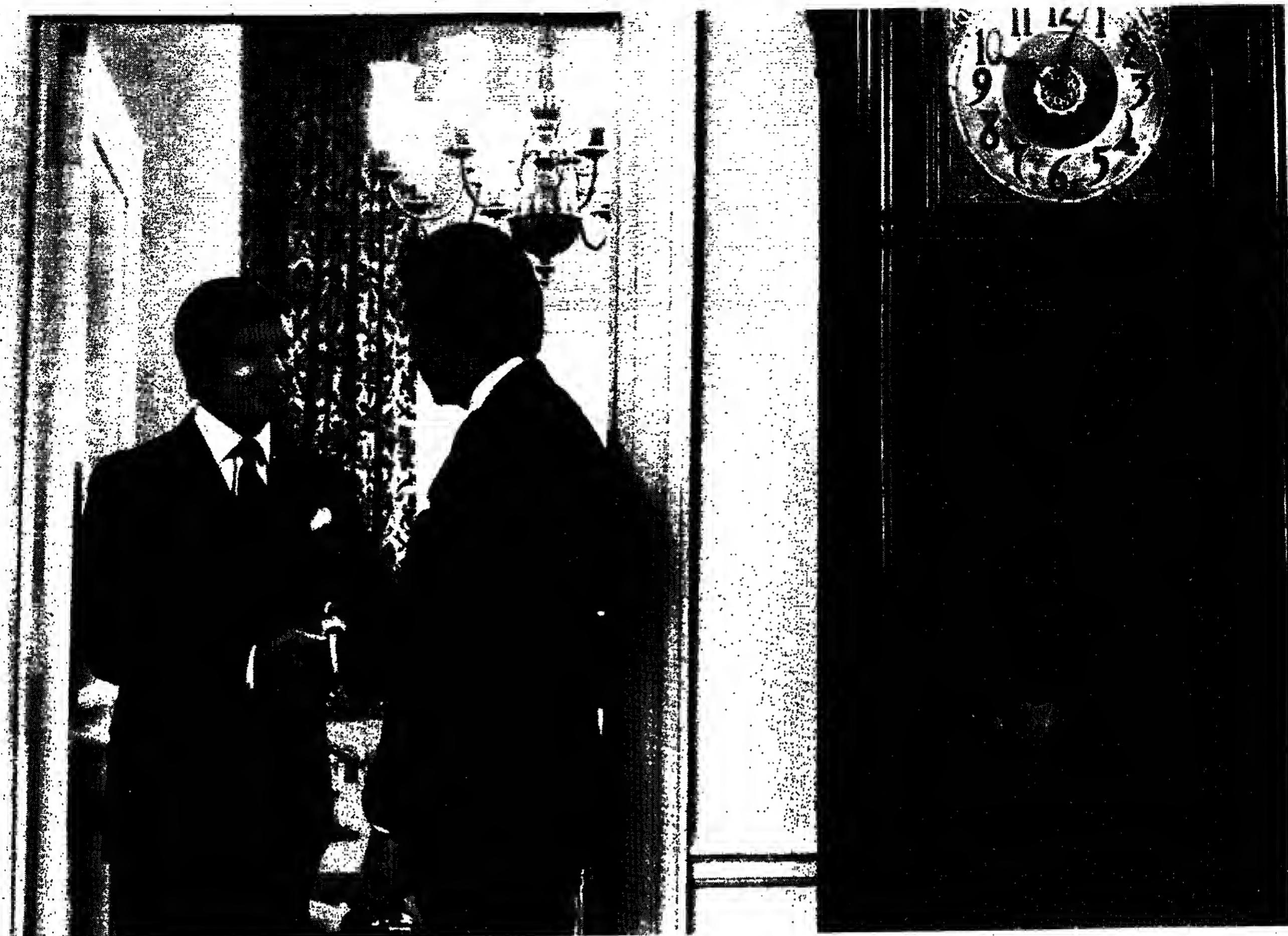
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ROBERT K. McCABE, Executive Editor</p

ould Consider  
iew of the Gulf

Stephen S. Rosenthal

Washington overlooks the possibility that the driving force of Soviet policy may be less to make a strategic gain than to avert a strategic loss.



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## ARTS / LEISURE

**Paul Audrain: A New President at Dior's Helm**

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — The decor has changed at Dior and so has the man. For the first time in 38 years, the house has a new president, Paul

**HEBE DORSEY**

Audrain, 39, who succeeded Jacques Rouet, 66, who was one of the founders of the house with the late Christian Dior.

This move ends a long spell of speculation and struggle at the top.

The change last month became mandatory when the board lowered the retirement age to 65.

Rouet remains as a director of the company.

The new man at the helm, slight, soft-spoken, bespectacled and baldish, looks like a head teller at a bank. Wearing a classic navy suit and dark red tie, he comes across as a technocrat. "With me, everything begins and ends with figures," he likes to say.

He sits at an ultramodern glass-topped desk, with contemporary

white rug and curtains, a sharp contrast to Rouet's mahogany desk and library decor. The only trace of the past is the Dior-gray painted walls.

The heavy mantelpiece has been removed and the portrait of Dior that used to hang above the president's head has vanished, replaced with a fashion sketch by the house's chief designer, Marc Bohan.

"But that," Audrain said, "is a mistake. Dior's portrait is coming back."

Audrain, whose career started with IBM France in 1969, joined the house of Dior in 1974 as financial director and has been working closely with Rouet ever since.

A shrewd administrator, Rouet is often credited with shaping the house of Dior as it is today, a rare example of a fashion house alive and well long after the founding designer has died.

Asked to comment on Rouet's achievements in the house, Audrain said: "His biggest plus is the way he managed the licensee operation all over the world. In 1973, before I joined the company, in the United States Dior was making \$17.6 million, mainly with licenses. In 1983, this figure climbed to \$260 million, which is roughly half the total business volume of Dior. This must be put to Rouet's credit. I'm sure we won't be able to duplicate this in the next 10 years."

Asked what Rouet's most negative point was, Audrain said: "He was too much of an authoritarian. I will have to listen and delegate more."

What's in store for Dior "is contained in two words," Audrain said, "preserving and developing. We have to preserve the capital of fame and prestige, which is very

important, the constant creativity and research, the beauty of colors, fabrics and shapes, the quality of the production and the distribution."

In short, as he said in perfect English minutes later: "We don't want easy money. Dior won't trade down."

Developing, Audrain added, means that Dior will aim for a better marketing job. Audrain said that some areas needed zeroing-in on. He cited the United States: "Where Dior has a profitable bed-sheets license but no bathroom towels. Our menswear line is weak in Japan and we've asked our partner, Kanebo, to make all effort. We must look at the situation in its global aspect and make it more coherent."

One of Dior's weakest areas is its prestige women's ready-to-wear, with a turnover of \$10 million.

Launched in 1973, it never really got off the ground, as Audrain admitted with a pained expression.

This collection, long designed by Marc Bohan, was recently turned over to Jacques Pennerou, who, despite having done a good job with Dior's menswear, failed to make this a success.

Asked what he planned to do about it, Audrain was evasive. "All I can tell you is that Pennerou has started working on the collection. He had to, since we had to select the spring fabrics literally the day after the winter collection was shown."

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Paul Audrain

**Glyndebourne: A Thriving 50**

By Henry Pleasants

International Herald Tribune

**G**LYNDEBOURNE, England — Once upon a time the wealthy owner of a lovely estate in one of the loveliest parts of Sussex married a very pretty opera singer, and had the mad idea of adding a little opera house to the already spacious family mansion.

This wealthy country squire was John Christie, The pretty opera singer was Audrey Mildmay, a member of the Carl Rosa touring opera company. They were married in 1931. Two years later, in June of 1933, Christie announced to the press that the opera house had been built, and would open the following spring with either "Don Giovanni" or "Die Walküre." Productions of "Parsifal" at Easter and "Hansel and Gretel" at Christmas were contemplated for the future.

It didn't work out quite that way. Audrey Mildmay, not her Wagner-loving husband, knew that a 150-seat theater in the Sussex countryside was no place for "Die Walküre" or "Parsifal." "If you're going to spend all that money, John," she told her doting husband, "for God's sake do the thing properly!"

With the fortunate — and fortuitous — assistance of a greatly gifted and accomplished trio who had turned their backs on a Nazi Germany — the conductor Fritz Busch from Dresden, the stage director Carl Ebert and the administrator Rudolf Bing from Berlin — things were, indeed, done properly. The house opened on May 29, 1934, with Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," with Mrs. Christie as the fetching Susanna.

"The Marriage of Figaro" was given again this past May 29 in a theater now seating 700, and presided over by John Christie's son George, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of an impossible dream that has become one of the most successful and prestigious of all opera festivals. It is also, with its tradition of evening dress — for performances beginning at 5 or 6 o'clock — and a long dinner interval for picnicking on the extensive and well manicured lawns, one of the most unusual.

That first festival in 1934 offered "Così fan tutte" as well as "The Marriage of Figaro," and lasted only two weeks. This year's festival runs through Aug. 17, the repertoire also including Monteverdi's "L'Incoronazione di Poppea," Benjamin Britten's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Richard Strauss' "Arabella" and, as in that first year, "Così fan tutte."

The repertoire reflects accurately the character that Glyndebourne has presented to the musical world from the beginning. A number of composers have figured in the annual program, but the constant names have been Mozart, Rossini and Strauss, with a recurring bow to baroque as represented by Monteverdi and Cavalli.

This year's casting also reflects Glyndebourne tradition: no great — and expensive — stars, but rather younger professionals ready to come for the summer and rehearse, some of them possibly headed for stardom, following in the Glyndebourne footsteps of Birgit Nilsson, Joan Sutherland, Sena Jurinac, Geraint Evans, Teresa Berganza, Kiri Te Kanawa, Frederica von Stade, Ileana Cotrubas and Mirella Freni.

The 50th anniversary opening with "The Marriage of Figaro," a revival of Sir Peter Hall's production of 1973, has been followed by the season's first new production, "L'Incoronazione di Poppea," also by Hall, with Raymond Leppard conducting his realization of Monteverdi's score introduced here in 1962 when John Pritchard was the conductor. This edition has been widely performed since then in Europe and North America, applauded by audiences everywhere and reviled by musicologists for its indifference to "authenticity."

This new production, designed and lighted by Sir Peter's longtime partner, John Bury, is pleasing to both eye and ear, however offensive the sordid tale of adultery triumph may be to moral sensibility. It is fluently, if not always immaculately, sung by Maria Ewing in the title role, and three other Americans, Cynthia Clarey as Ottavia, Dennis Bailey as Nero, Dale Duesing as Ottone, Keith Lewis (a New Zealander) as Lucane and Robert Lloyd (Englishman) as Marcellus. The casting of castrato roles with tenors is, as always, a misfortune.

"The Marriage of Figaro," solicitously conducted by Bernard Haitink, also has a strongly American cast, with Graeme Rinaldi as Susanna, Paul Ekman as Cherubino, Richard Stilwell as Count Almaviva and Mimi Lerner as Marcellina. All do well, most notably Rinaldi, but the performance is dominated by Italian Claudio Desderi's turbulent Figaro.

As if to demonstrate that Glyndebourne casting is not exclusively for the young, Don Curzio is sung and acted by that Swiss master of cameo roles Hugues Cuénod, who will be 82 on June 26. *Evrival*

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**'Fool' Sparks English Theater in Paris**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — English-language theater is having another go in Paris.

In January four associations of English-speaking players (The English Channel, the Spotlight Theater, The Stage and the X-Pat Theater) joined to rent the Théâtre Marbeuf, tucked away on a steep, spiral Montmartre lane. After four months, they report, solvency has been attained.

The X-Pat, a nonprofit group of theater professionals, is devoted to producing classic, contemporary and original works. Since its inception last year it has produced Harold Pinter's "Betrayal" and Tennessee Williams's "Suddenly Last Summer," but its current offering — at the Théâtre Marbeuf through June 16 — is more venturesome, having never been seen here in French or English or as a motion picture. This is Sam Shepard's latest play, "Fool for Love," a current off-Broadway hit that also is playing in Los Angeles, where it was crowned with the local critics' award. Next season it is to be done here in French so that the X-Pat edition is in the nature of a preview.

Shepard is an American dramatist who came to notice in the 1960s when his first works were acted at New York's Theatre Genesis, housed in an old church, and at the Café La Mama, a nursery for novice playwrights. The early Shepard pieces, with their stream-of-consciousness, apparently elated translation, Henry Milford tried one of them, "La Turista," in French to the consternation of Parisian audiences.

Shepard has since become more communicative. He is the author of the Wim Wenders film, "Paris, Texas," voted the prize as the best motion picture to the recent Cannes festival competition. His new play is an agitated yarn about a cowboy who unwillingly commits incest with his half-sister and seeks — her protests notwithstanding — to continue the sport, it bulges with melodramatic whoop-de-do, while the pair's father, a comic old reprobate (absent from their confrontation but present in their thoughts), sits reminiscing about the past in a rocker at the platform's apron.

The interpreting quartet — Garrick Maul as the raunchy truck-driving rancher, Deborah Gray as his half-sister, Nick Calderbank as the her bewildered beau and Robert Barr as the callous parent, a foxy grandpa figure — rise to the difficult challenge of the extravagant fable, making the most of its flashes of salty humor and frequent outbursts of hysteria. Judith Burrett's direction is to be commanded for the swift pace and the effective projection of this gamy piece of Americana.

"Fool for Love" is being performed nightly at 8:30 (except Sundays and Mondays) and tickets are from 40 to 50 francs at the Théâtre Marbeuf (4 Rue de l'Amazzone d'Orléans).

On June 6 the English Channel company opens in production of "Twelfth Night" in the Jardin Shakespeare in the Bois de Boulogne. This alfresco presentation will be given nightly at 8:30 (except Mondays) through June 24. It is promised that the stage will strive for the "energy, color and passion of an Italian carnival." Sheila Dunnigan is to be its Viola. There are

matinees at 3 P.M. on June 10 and 17.

The Spotlight is currently on tour in France with a repertory of children's plays at The Galerie 55 (55 Rue de Seine) at 8:30 (except Sundays and Mondays).

William Doherty's production of Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" for the English Theater of Paris may be seen and the Stage group announces a musical-comedy recital at the Théâtre Marbeuf on July 1.

The American Center on the Boulevard Raspail occasionally imports American productions of an avant-garde nature for brief engagements but it has abandoned a standing, local acting company.

English-language theater in Paris must acquire French support to survive. This can be done, but it has not been done often.

Some seasons ago Samuel Beckett supervised a program in English of his monologues and playlets as a one-man show for that excellent Irish actor, Jack MacGowran. Beckett's reputation filled the house on the opening night, but the show closed in a week.

Edward Sterling, an English actor, proved the most resourceful entrepreneur of English plays for Parisian audiences. Sterling, trained in the Ben Greet troupe, came here to act in a part in "Macbeth," a production in which James K. Baxter, starred. That was in

1971 and Sterling stayed on. He formed his own company, which played in Paris and elsewhere for two decades.

The secret of Sterling's prolonged success lay in his swift obtaining of popular new plays when they were still on the London boards prior to their translation and their appearance as movies.

He produced plays by Shaw, O'Casey, Drinkwater, Galsworthy, Priestly, Van Duzen, Noel Coward, St. John Ervine and Lonsdale. He toured them in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands. University students everywhere, wanting to hear English and to learn of the latest trends in English drama, playgoers were offered a novel experience. The company he assembled was not much above the stock level and when a star occasionally joined them — as Mrs. Patrick Campbell once did — they were overshadowed, but the regulars were sufficiently accomplished to play acceptably everything from Shakespeare to "While Parents Sleep."

A shrewd impresario, Sterling's repertory embraced thrillers and farces as well as the works of distinguished dramatists.

The newly-formed companies of English language players would do well to adopt the Sterling system. It is the only one to have functioned profitably for 30 years.

**The Leaves of Pina Bausch And Other Olympic Arts**

By Aljean Harmetz

New York Times Service

PASADENA, California —

Pina Bausch's Wuppertaler

Tanztheater, the controversial

West German dance company,

opened the 10-week-long Los

Angeles Olympic Arts Festival at

the Pasadena Civic Auditorium. Be-

fore it ends on Aug. 12, the arts

festival adjunct to the 1984 summer

Olympic Games will have provided

more than 400 performances by

145 theater, dance and music com-

panies, representing every conti-

nent and 18 countries.

It was a stark and despairing look

at the relationship between men

and women. It was greeted with

applause and a sprinkling of boos.

The 44-year-old Bausch, who re-

ceived part of her training at Juil-

liard, became director of the dance

troupe in Wuppertal in 1973. "The

Rite of Spring," which she choreo-

graphed in 1975, contains many of

the traditional assumptions of what

constitutes dance. In 1977, she

broke with traditional ideas with

"Bluebeard," a ballet the company

will perform Thursday and Friday.

The festival provided 40 30-gal-





## Coffee Producers Meet as High Prices Threaten Export Quota Agreement

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Stubbornly high coffee prices, which threaten to disrupt the stability of the world market, forced the 73-nation International Coffee Organization to a special meeting of its executive board Monday in London.

Since mid-December, the group has been unable to keep prices within the agreed range of \$1.20 to \$1.40 a pound. In recent weeks, coffee for July delivery on the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange in New York has climbed as high as \$1.58 a pound, the highest price since at least four years.

On Friday, the coffee organization released an extra 1 million bags onto the market. That was the fourth and final such increase in supply it is allowed under its rules. If prices do not stay down, the group faces the possibility of suspending its quota system and allowing a free market in coffee.

"If the price remains above \$1.50/75 for the next 45 market days," said a spokesman for the coffee organization in London, "then we face suspension of quotas and go back to a free market." He

added that "there's no sense of panic, but it's worrying a lot of people on the market."

The coffee organization regulates supplies and prices through a system of export quotas under the International Coffee Agreement, which has been one of the world's most successful commodity agreements because both producer and consumer members have generally favored moderate prices that do not curtail consumption. Now there is concern that the agreement could break down entirely if the organization cannot lower prices in an orderly manner.

Retail prices have started to rise, and analysts predict that trend will accelerate. General Foods Corp., the leading U.S. coffee maker, announced Friday that it was raising the wholesale price of its popular Maxwell House brand by 10 cents a pound, to \$2.83, with other coffee products also affected.

Wholesale prices have been increasing primarily because exporting countries have been unable to fill their quotas, said Dennis C. Koutras, director of commodities research at Drexel Burnham Lam-

bert Inc. This is mainly because of shipping delays and because of poor weather in the Ivory Coast and Brazil.

As well, there is the threat of a freeze in Brazil, which alone accounts for one-third of world output. The harvest is not completed until mid-August, and bad weather in Brazil could send prices soaring to \$2 a pound.

"We believe it will be a better crop than last year," when more than half of Brazil's crop was damaged by bad weather, Mr. Koutras said. "But the market is reflecting the Commodore Plus/4, a revised version of the Commodore-264 model introduced in January.

Some producer countries are believed to have brought new supplies to the market in recent days, and prices have begun to decline. On Friday, the price of a July contract closed at \$1.4593, well below the peak but still substantially higher than the organization's recommended upper limit.

"The decline has occurred partly because of concern, which I believe is unfounded, that if prices keep going up, the agreement would be in jeopardy," said Edward Meir, an analyst with Drexel.

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## IMF Chief Says Debtors Need Time

(Continued from Page 9)

al balance of payments for the major debtor nations is, on the whole, better today than our assessment of only six or eight months ago," Mr. de Larosière said. He ascribed this improvement in part to the large U.S. trade deficit that has allowed many poor countries to reap unexpected gains in export earnings.

This parallels, and will reinforce, an argument that President Ronald Reagan is expected to make this week at the London economic summit of seven industrial nations, which starts Thursday. The U.S. president contends that the negative effects of high interest rates on the poor nations is offset by the unexpected bonanza they have received from the U.S. trade deficit.

Mr. de Larosière's proposal for longer-term commercial bank lending is certain to be considered a

major modification of the strategy adopted at last year's Williamsburg summit. That called, as a first condition, for the borrowing countries to deal seriously with their underlying economic problems. These "adjustment" programs as the IMF calls them, have prompted tough austerity measures in many countries. But the IMF director reiterated Monday that austerity conditions would have been more severe without the fund's programs.

The other parts of the Williamsburg strategy involved cooperative action by the IMF, other international lenders and the commercial banks, to maintain a flow of money, while rescheduling part of the debt on an annual basis.

Although Mr. de Larosière did not deal explicitly with a Federal Reserve-backed suggestion for a "cap" or ceiling on international loan rates, he acknowledged that the recent swift rise in interest rates was one of the reasons behind the pessimistic appraisal by some of the international debt situation.

It is for people who want the basics, without spending a lot of money," said Sigurd Hartmann, president of Commodore's software division. He said the Plus/4 will sell for less than \$300.

The Plus/4 will not run any of the programs designed for the Commodore-64, the company's most popular model, he said. But a stripped-down version of the Plus/4, which does not have any of

the most productive strategy ... lies in the present country-by-country approach of the fund ... directed toward putting together realistic financial packages linked to adjustment programs that are both forceful and adapted to each country's situation," he said.

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Chrysler Corp. said it reached an agreement with Mitsubishi Motors Corp. of Japan to sell Mitsubishi products through Chrysler's Plymouth and Dodge dealers until the end of 1995. In addition, the two companies announced plans for a new fuel-injected V-6 engine to be produced by Mitsubishi for Chrysler. Chrysler has a 15-percent holding in Mitsubishi Motors.

Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Industry Ltd. of South Korea said it has obtained a \$70-million contract from Shipping Corp. of India to build four bulk carriers, and a \$26-million order from National Shipping Co. of Saudi Arabia for a chemicals carrier.

Kobe Steel Ltd. of Japan said it has reached basic agreement with the Chinese government to estab-

lish a joint nonferrous-metals engineering company in the suburbs of Beijing. Kobe said the company would be capitalized at about \$3 million, of which two-thirds will be put up by China National Nonferrous Metal Industry Corp. and the balance by Kobe Steel and Shinko Shoji Co., Kobe's sales arm.

Merck & Co., a U.S. pharmaceutical company, said nearly 4,000 union workers went on strike at eight plants nationwide after contract talks broke down. The Merck Inter Union Council, which represents three unions, overwhelmingly rejected a contract proposal on Sunday. A federal mediator who participated in the talks did not schedule new talks, union officials said.

Nixdorf Computer AG of West Germany offered 20 percent of its 360 million Deutsche mark (\$133.8 million) capital on the stock market as planned and dealers reported the sale oversubscribed. The subscription period officially lasts a week but dealers said it was effectively closed by the start of trading in Frankfurt. The remainder of Nixdorf's capital is held by the Nixdorf family and employees.

SAW Berisford PLC, a British holding company for a group of diversified companies, described as "spurious" rumors on the London Stock Exchange that it was preparing a rival bid to DCC Corp.'s £230-million (\$319.7-million) offer for Booker McConnell PLC. Shares of Booker and Dee, both food companies, rose on speculation of a Berisford bid of 174 pence a share. Berisford has rejected the Dee bid.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, for instance, allows less freedom for companies selling shares to talk up their prospects.

Coupling with U.S. practices also forced Reuters to wait three weeks after issuing its prospectus before getting the final price. Often in Britain, the prospectus is released only a few days before the shares are sold.

The use of two currencies complicated pricing, especially because of the dollar's steep decline on Friday.

Despite the difficulties, simultaneous London-New York offerings remain attractive, commented Robert Wilson, corporate finance specialist for Hoare Govett Ltd., a London stockbroker that advises both Reuters and British Telecom. "I think that as markets become more international it's inevitable that it will be done again," he said.

## Japan's Phone Exports to U.S. Soar

(Continued from Page 9)

such as the cellular mobile telephone market. Consumer electronics companies have also focused on the consumer telephone market. And a major export assault is starting in optical fiber communications.

The Japanese are prepared to buy into the market," said William H. Crowley, who heads Japan operations for Rofin Corp. of California.

With competition heating up in the U.S. market, the lower Japanese prices are a big advantage, giving the Japanese a chance to enter the market with aggressive pricing. Many U.S. companies, in addition to the Bell operating companies, are starting to turn to Japanese manufacturers so they can stay competitive.

Americans have complained that Japan has had a protected home market. Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corp., the government-owned telephone monopoly, buys most of its equipment from a small family of suppliers — led by NEC, Fujitsu, Hitachi and Oki — which gives these companies a huge volume of sales in the home market. Americans also contend that NTT has inflated prices for such equipment, making it easier for Japanese companies to cut prices abroad.

"It gives an umbrella to Japanese companies," said George A. Neil, president of Coming Japan Inc.

NTT also helps its suppliers with research, conducted at NTT Labs. Patterned after Bell Labs in the United States, NTT labs have a research budget about one-fourth the size of Bell Labs' \$2-billion budget.

At four sprawling facilities, NTT engineers are developing everything from microscopic lasers to computer chips to machines that

read Japanese handwriting. Much of the technology is transferred to its suppliers.

But this system has its drawbacks. As a monopoly, NTT has been slow to introduce some of the latest electronic technology and services. NTT will not start 800-number service until next year. Computer-to-computer communications networks are far less sophisticated than in the United States. Even pay telephones lack the capabilities of the American system — callers are cut off with a sharp warning when their time runs out.

Japanese equipment suppliers reflect this weakness. While they may be competitive with the American companies in individual products, they lag in their ability to produce large complex systems, especially those involving software.

But now the Japanese system is undergoing an upheaval.

NTT has started development of the Information Network System, a huge project to turn the Japanese phone system into a superhighway for the transmission of computer data, graphic displays and video as well as phone conversations. At the same time, the Japanese Parliament is expected to pass legislation this year to turn NTT into a private company and allow competition in the Japanese market to spur innovation.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## That's Show Business

WASHINGTON — Everybody is in a snarling mood these days in Washington. The latest hassle seems to be over television coverage in the House of Representatives. A group of Republican conservatives was using TV as a method of attacking liberal Democrats when they weren't there. While the House was not in session, the conservatives appeared at the podium and launched into vitriol against the opposition. Since House rules demanded that the cameras stay on the speaker, the cable viewer had no idea the Democrats being attacked were absent.

This enraged Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., who ordered the cameras to show that the Republicans were addressing their remarks to an empty House. This, in turn, enraged the conservatives, who thought they had found a new way of getting a lot of free TV time to sock it to their liberal colleagues.

Since congressmen are now in show business, many of them are putting TV scriptwriters on their staff.

I was in Representative Sadness' office during a "story conference" last week.

The head writer said, "Congressman, the boys think you should attack Representative Steeple for his stand on wanting to buy handguns in elementary schools."

"Is that Steeple's position on handguns?"

"We don't know and neither does the public, so whatever you say Steeple stands for is what they will believe."

"Suppose Steeple gets up after me to defend himself?"

"You're not going to attack him while Congress is in session. You'll



Buchwald

do it after 'legislative hours' while no one is there, but the TV cameras are still rolling."

"Tip O'Neill is wise to us and has ordered the cameras to show an empty House while I'm speaking," Sadness said.

"We think we've solved that problem. For a few bucks we persuade one of the night cleaning people to sit at a desk and scowl the whole time you're questioning Steeple's patriotism. Keep pointing your finger at the cleaner as you accuse him of every dirty commie trick in the book."

"But how can the cleaning man be Steeple?"

"You're never going to say he is Steeple. But by looking at him with contempt while you're speaking, viewers are just going to assume he is. Nobody knows what Steeple looks like except for a few voters in his district."

"What happens when I'm fined for hitting Steeple below the belt? Does the cleaning man come up and respond?"

"He can't answer you if he isn't Steeple. He'd be arrested for impersonating a congressman. But if he sinks out with his head bowed and his broom between his legs, the TV audience will believe everything you said about Steeple was true."

The congressman said, "It's a great idea. I know a cleaning man who looks like an unshaven Attila the Hun. He'd be perfect for the Steeple role. Suppose Tip O'Neill finds out what we've done and he attacks me?"

"We're counting on it, because if Tip loses his temper, his words can be 'taken down' for violating House rules against personal attacks on members," the chief writer said. "Then we've got ourselves a real TV show."

"Let me take a look at the script."

"Be as mean as you want," the writer said. "When you finish, yield to your pal Vanderson, who will get up and congratulate you on your brilliant analysis of what the Democrats are unwittingly doing to help sell out the country."

After Steeple, can I smear Congressman Rigon for voting against poison gas?"

"That's what the congressional TV cameras are for."

## Orwell Scripts Are Found

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Sixty manuscripts of radio broadcasts and some letters by the novelist George Orwell have been found in the files of the British Broadcasting Corp. The papers were found by an Orwell enthusiast, William J. West.

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